int y check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any leasth of time, from one day to twenty y-are, so they need tever have another chill by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appellie and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Forthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its shigular innocence, and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to

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remedy first. James A. RHODES Providence, R. I. Gro. H. Bates, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water et., and for cale by C. H. RING. C. V. CLICKENER & Co., F. C. Wells & Co. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. Haves, and Druggists generally throughout the United States.

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Cave the Lades from the watering places. If we can judge by the through that we take store of J. B. Miller & Co. Wile. Rades they say is a splendid Tragedienne; but we know that the Garers, Shippers Thee, &c. that came from the store of J. B. Willer & Co. No. 34 Canalst, are as splendid to the eye as they are serviceable to the feet. SHAWLS, SHAWLS .- Just received, Long and

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Teansportation Office, Baltimore and Onio R. R., Baltimore Ang. 16, 1855.

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IX .. INTERESTING DISCLOSURE.

X. REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO: Let-ter from Our Own Correspondent at Monterey,

XI .. A PIEGRIMAGE TO "MECHI:" Letter from a Correspondent at London.

XII. PETITION OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

XIII. IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS. XIV .. A MAD MINISTER IN LOVE. XV..EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.

XVI., WHALERS. XVII..TEXAS-" SAM."

AVIII. LETTER FROM GENERAL HOUSTON ON NATIVISM. XIX.. OENERAL RUSK ON "SAM."

XX .. ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD. XXI.. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. XXII.. THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY: Death of the

Baron Salemon.

XXIII..8CENES AT THE POLICE COURTS: Slow at Reported for The N. Y.

Answering Questions. Reported for The N. 1.
Tribune

XXIV..THE CROPS.

XXV..MISCELLANEOUS: The Snake Story; The Fruit
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IMPOSTORS- BEWARE OF THEM.

IMPOSTORS—HEWARE OF THEM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sizi There are persons traveling in various parts of the country loop sing on the sich by representing themselves to be contretted with me or my office in medical provides—some pretend to be my rous or my pupils, or bear my name; others evon attempt to persons travelly or bearing name; there is my postors I wish to say that I am myself always at home, and that there is no person, travelly gor located, in any manner comported with me in practice, or who has any right to hair from my office. I have no sons absent from me and I never has a pupil, excepting Dr Calvin M Firch, now in this ago who, however, we never secolated with me in practice; be has now no professional connection with me, and has no office at No. 714 Broadway, New-York. He is a lowed to refer to me, and letters addressed to him, if directed to my office, will be forwarded to him.

Aug. 20, 1855.

No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1855.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE wishing their Post-Office ad-dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly; and cut subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

We had yesterday in this region a succession of showers, accompanied with thunder and lightning. It rained now and then in perfect torrents, so that the City was almost deluged.

The Hard Shell State Convention did a good day's work yesterday. They pitched into the Prohibitory Law, which they mean to repeal : they resolved in favor of squatter sovereignty, and indorsed the Kansas villainy in all its length and breadth; they got off the usual gas about civil and religious liberty, and gave the Know-Nnothings a special condemnation. We give their disgraceful, doughfaced resolutions and address in another column. A faint attempt was made to offer fusion to the Softs, but the proposition got only ten votes. To-day they will get up a ticket perhaps. The proposal of Dan Sickles to give the Softs " half the State offices" is cool, considering the splendid sight the Hards have to fill those same offices.

We call attention to a private letter from Norfolk, which we are permitted to publish this morning, and which gives a most vivid picture of the gloom which the ravages of the yellow f-ver have cast over that unfortunate city. It appears that nurses are greatly wanted there to attend the sick; if there are any Miss Nightingales within our circle of readers, we can assure them that this pestilence-stricken town offers a field for the exercise of the noblest charity of which human nature is capable.

We hear from Kansas that the Free-Soilers are in motion, and the Ruffians are not likely to have it all their own way hereafter. The humbug Legislature is repudiated, and application is to be made to the next Congress for admission to the Union as a Free State.

The telegraph announces that President Pierce is quite ill with chills and fever. His speedy recovery will be anxiously hoped for ; not the less so from the ugly fact that in the event of his demise at the present time, David R. Atchison, the ruffian leader of the Missouri invaders of Kansas, would become President of the United States!

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, consisting of two Delegates from each Assembly District, has been duly called to meet at Syracuse on the 26th of September, to perfect the Republican organization and nominate a State Ticket to be supported at the November Election. We allude thus pointedly to the call from apprehension that in the absence of County and District organizations, there may be failures to send Delegates, even from Districts whose public sentiment affirms most emphatically the conviction which this Convention will embody and the judgment that a distinct organization is essential to its triumph. The State Convention of last year met at Sar-

atega Springs under circumstances of singular povelty and embarrassmeat. In the first place, the Call was of the most impromptu and unofficial character, and did not indicate the nomination of a ticket as among the prospective duties of the Convention. Several delegates naged-end certainly with reason-that, while the districts they respectively represented were earnestly, almost unanimously, opposed to the principles and purposes of the Kausas-Nebraska Act, there was yet no prevalent and manifest conviction therein prevailing that a new political organization in resistance to Slavery Aggression had become necessary. Some of their constituents, these delegates urged, were Whigs, who deemed the Whig party em neatly sound, effective, and trustworthy nthis Kansas question; others were Free-Soil Demecrats of '48, was coufided in the invincible virtue and Auti Stavery consistency of their Van Burens, Stanton, Nye, Grover, Cagger, & Co., or at the worst insisted that these, their accustomed leaders, should be esteemed reliable until they should openly prove recreant; not a few were Abolitionists, who espfided in no Anti Slavery professions or setion outside of their own squad. But the fact that the delegates in most instances had

been chosen without reference to or thought of

fective. A ticket there agreed on was certain beforehand of meeting the envenomed hostility of most of the county politicians of former coutests, while its nomination would be received with ine edulity or surprise by a large portion of these was had united in sending delegates to Saratega. It was therefore exposed to the peril of defeat, though in defiance of the fact that three-fourths of the peop'e of our State were openly and warmly favorable to the principle which that tick-t wou d represent. The march of events has since dissipated all

these emberrasements. The secession of the "Know Nothings" last Fall has destroyed the Whig party; while the sid generously accorded by Democratic or Abolition Free-Soiters and Temperance men secured a triumph to the Whig candidates. The "Hard" Democracy of our State has taken ground with Douglas and Pierce on the Karsas question, and in so doing has thrown off thousands of its best men to swell the Republican ranks. The "Softs"-of whom better things were evidently expected-have been spaffled and ridden by their postmasters and tidewaiters into a seeming submission to the impudent rascalities and ruffianism of Atchison, Stringfellow and their confederates. Threefourths of the "Soft" voters regard the overthrow of the Missouri Restriction, wish the progress of Slavery northward and westward, as at once a blunder and a crime; a majority of them would bail with delight a hearty, outspoken denunciation of the whole conspiracy by their State Convention. But while this sort are in their workshops and their fie ds, the taxeaters are regulating presses and managing conventions; and the general result will be a "Soft" State Convention which will either virtually incorse Pierce, Douglas, Atchison and Stringfellow, or will only so far blandly censure them as may be deemed necessary to insure a triumph to their supporters. There is no rational, no plausible ground of hope that the "Soft" Convention about to assemble will evince less recreancy and lack of principle than did its last predecessor, under whose auspices it is carled. Tre "Hards" by their anxiety to outshine the

"Softs" in Nationality-that is, subserviency to the Slavery Propaganda-and thus to obtain seats to the prejudice of their rivals in the next Baltimore Convention; the "Softs" by a like impulse, to which is superadded the desire to sand well with Pierce & Co. so long as they shall have offices to bestow, or at least to take away; the Hipcoes, by the platform of their Philadelphia National Council, which New-York upheld at the cost of a disruption of the Order-are all committed to acquiescence in the overthrow of the Missouri Restriction and the surrender of Kansas to Slavery and ruffianism. The Whig party is in a better position, and might be relied on to make Anti-Slavery declarations. But the Whigs, since the defection of the Know-Nothings, are but a meager minority of the whole people of our State-certainly not more than one-third. Is it desirable that the expression of sympathy with the Freemen of Kansas in their present trials and p. rils should be confined to this minor. ity? If not, is it reasonable to require Democrats and anti-Whig Abolitionists to vote for an ent re Whig State Ticket in order to eviace their opposition to Stringfellow and Co.? Would it be generous, would it be just, to ask them for a second time to save our whole State Ticket, yet place on it no cardinates from their ranks? And suppose we could thus constrain a poll of Two Hundred Thousand Votes for our ticket, while at least Three Hundred Thousand were polled for the three antagonist tickets, what would be the inference generally drawn with regard to public sentiment in our State on the Kansas question? Would it not be boldly and plausibly asserted that our triumph was due, not to our own strength, but to the temporary distraction of our adversaries-an imbroglio entirely foreign to the Kansas question? Wno does not see that the moral influence of victory would be lost to us-pay, would (most unjustly) be transferred to

our adversaries? To our mind, Justice, Policy, Patriotism, Consistency, imperatively require that every Whig should hold out the flag of smity to every Demo crat who agrees with us on the great issue of the day. If we really believe the passage of the Karsas bill the outrage we have so often proclaimed it, we cught to be foremost in forgetting all past differences, in exhorting all to one common effort for the redress of this gigantic wrong. It would not be just, much less generous, to ask Democrats to vote so as to be accounted Whige in order to testify their hostility to the crime of Douglas and Pierce. They cherish convictions with respect to some public questions which the term Whig does not express but misrepresents; and, as we respect our own adverse convictions, se it becomes us to be tender of theirs. These we would gladly modify, but we cannot trample upon them. Last Fall, the "Know-Nothings" had not taken Pro-Slavery ground-at least not openly; nor did the "Sotts" commit their consciences to the keeping of our Custom-House until it was too late to change our order of bat tle. Now there is no valid excuse for going to the polls on a false issue. The first question in order is-"Shall the Missouri Compact be en-" forced, and Kansas brought into the Union as " a Fress State and not otherwise?"-and until this is settled, the raising of old party war-cries is impertinent and evasive.

-There are many who fear distraction and defeat on account of the Temperance issue; but we do not share their apprehensions. The same alarms prevailed last Autumn; but the Winter dispelled them. The Anti-Douglas sentiment did not kil the Temperance, nor the converse; the "Seward men" did not cheat the "Maine Law men," nor vice versa, in spite of many confident predictions Neither was there any bargain between them, nor any need of one, any more than between a man's right hand and his left. Each took care of itselfor rather, a strong public sentiment took care of them both-and so it will again, if the people will look seasonably after the Nominating Conventions,

We urge, therefore, the earliest and fullest regard to the choice of Del- gates to the Republican State Convention. There being as yet little organization and few or no officers in the Republican army, the rank and file will have to manage for themselves. If no call for a District Convention is otherwise made in any Assembly District, let the reader therein of this article draw up a brief call for such Convention, at the most fitting time and place, ask his anti-Nebrasha neighbors and townsmen to sign it, and then send copies of the call and signatures in to other towns, in charge of some one who will circulate them for additional signatures. Let each signer nominations for State Officers, was most ef- consider himself notified and bound to attend | the explosive action of gun-cotton is put forth | guided by these venomous renegades ?

the meeting; and there let two Delegates be chosen-of diverse by-gone politics, if that be teasible-to attend the State Convention. Let a local organization be affected at the District Convention, and let due arrangements be there made for S-nate, Assembly and County Couvedtions. Thenceforts, the Republican movement, judici usty conducted, will go forward conquering and to conquer.

IS ALCOHOL FOOD!

The last number of The Westminster Review contains an elaborate defense of the moderate use of alcoholic liquors as beverages, which is valuable as the ablest exposition yet offered of that side of the question. There is in realisy little in the article to disturb the advocates of total abstinence, for it almost, in so many words, concedes their whole ground. We quote the following passage:

lollowing passage:

"Let us confess at once that there is a peculiarity in alcohol which justifies in some degree its bad reputation—a peculiarity upon which all the mischief of intexication depends, and which causes all the mischies so feelingly laid to its door. And what is this peculiarity? Nothing less than the fascination of its virtue, the potency of its effect. Were it less allu ing it would not have to excess; were it less potent it would not lesp into such flames of fiery excitation." "It is a very dangerous, trickes spirit" "He who drinks will very dangerous, tricksy spirit " "He who drink drink again, and moderation, we know, oils the h "He who drinks will of the gate leading to excess. No one can doubt the danger. The only absolute preservation against tak-ing too much is to take none." This is certainly sound doctrine-the very cor-

ner-stone of the abstainer's faith-and whatever speculative opinions the writer may entertain on scientific points, it is obvious that even in his own mind they do not affect the findamental conviction that alcohol is an agent of peculiar power and danger, from which there is safety alone in total abstinence. Yet he is unwilling to make this sentiment the basis of practice, and is much disturbed at the "probable danger of "legislative intereference in some imitation of the Maine Liquor Law, which we see with "grief and and alarm making rapid progress in the United States."

The argument of The Westminster is characterized by ingenuity and plausibility, and although quite behind the age in several of its objections. which were exploded in this country by the past generation, yet the author brings together materi. als furnished by the latest progress of physiological and chemical science to construct a new defense of alcohol. Passing by such points as were long ago put to undisturbed rest in the public mind, we propose to examine that portion of his statement

which is of importance from its apparent novelty. The attempt of the writer, so far as the scientific question is concerned, is to establish such a definition of foods as will include alcohol; and having, as he supposes, got it regularly inducted into the class of alimentary substances, he infers that it cannot be a poison. This is the gist of his effort Alcohol, pure, in its separate state, or alcoholic liquors taken in excess, he does not deny to be soisonous, but affirms that drank in moderation hey are not poison but food. He favers us with his idea of what moderation is. "The reader we address is a type of the 'moderate' man. He drinks beer or wine at dinner, is not accustomed to anything approaching intoxication, although he may occasionally take 'more than is good for 'him.' which excess he sleeps off that night or pays for by a headache next morning, and hears no more of it." This, and similar effects of moderate drinking we are gravely requested, for scientific reasons, to attribute to the action of food within the system. Let us look at the reasoning upon which this request is made. We quote

"Science teaches us that food has to be considered under three aspects. 1. It remains the under three aspects. 1. It repairs the wasts of consequent upon the wear and tear of life. 2. I nishes food for respiration, the main source of a lest; and 3. Under both these heads it is the g ater of force. The only simple definition of food is that which, looking at the aim and end of food, pro-nounces it to be force."

Assuming then what we do not deny, that alcohol is burned in the system by the oxygen of respiration, with the production of hest which is forced, it is also ranked as a forceproducer or food. "The reader has already outrun our conclusion that if food is force and alcohol is force, then alcohol must necessarily "be food." We will agree with the Reviewer that the essential purpose of food in the system is to be destroyed by exidation or slow burning for the development of force, and that in this sense it may be pronounced simply force; but it therefore by no means follows, and we totally deny that that which may produce or develop force within the body is always and properly food. Alcohol is force but not food. The writer's conception of what constitutes a food is far teo vague and incomplete, while he overlooks the distinction between natural nutritive force and artificial stimulant force. It has been bet-

ter given by a writer upon the opposite side of the question. In a little work entitled 'Alcohol and the Constitution of Man," by Mr. Youmans, we find the following: "Now alimentary substances like all other parts of vegetation, consist of atoms which have been arranged into groups by the action of solar light and the other imponderable agents; but they are also endowed with the capability of becoming parts of animal systems, and there, in a regulated and peculiar manner, relapsing into the decomposed or inorganic form with the evolution of heat and force. The great office of the animal system is thus apparent. In a philosophical rout of view it is but a mechanism for the destruction spinual system is thus apparent. In a philosophical point of view it is but a mechanism for the destruction forganized matter; and foods compose that class of organized substances which is capable of being used ip in this machine without injuring it."

We hence see not only that food must be organized matter which by decomposition may generate force within the body, but it must be organized matter endowed with such peculiar properties that it may enter the body and be changed to force without disturbance or mischief to the system. There may be and there are different kinds of force generated within the body, or without it, and one kind or form of its development may be healthful while another is burt'ul. That forces differ among each other so widely in their form of manifestation that they are not prectically convertable and cannot properly be classed together may be easily il ustrated. All organized matter is force, that is, it is combustible and capable of making heat, which is force. But its force is not all liberated or set free in the same way, nor is it all applicable to the same purposes. Gun-cotton, wood and sugar are alike organized substances. They may be likened to springs which have been coiled up with force, and they are therefore each reservoirs of power. By decomposition the springs recoil and the force is generated or set free. But gun-cotton gives out its force in so peculiar a manper, that is with such sudden and resistless violence that it can be only use! for certain specific purposes." When placed behind a bullet or odsed within a rock and decomposed its force becomes available by propelling the one and

in a manner so peculiar to itself that it is practically of much less value than gunpowder and cannot replace it. But suppose we desired to liberate force in an active but steady manner under a steam boiler so as to make it available for mechanical purposes by means of the engine, it is obvious that guncotton is not at all adapted to produce the effect It would not give out its force in the manner of fuel and therefore could not be thus employed. Woody fiber, on the centrars, if burned under the steam-boiler would p ocuce a constant and su-tained effect, but would be werthless either in place of gua-cotton to generate explosive force, or in place of sagar to generate vital force in the living mechanism. But sugar, when eaten, will generate eslorific force in such a way that it cannot be replaced either by gun-cotton or woody fiber. Now, to attempt to confound these force-producers together, and obliterate the fundamental distinctions which are universally recognized by the terms "food," "fuel," and "explosive com-"pounds," on the ground that they are all force, would be simply nonsensical. The Reviewer says " food is force, sloohol is force, and "therefore alcohol must necessarily be food." But is it not equally proper to say "the explo-"sives are force, wood and coal are force, and "therefore wood and coal are necessarily ex-"plosive." Or, to make the absurdity more complete, "food is force, gan-cost in is force, and therefore gun-cotton must necessarily be food." The Reviewer labors to break down the distinction between different kinds of force in the living system, for the sake of elevating alcohol to the rank of a untritive substance; but this cannot be permitted. No physiological fact is better established.

and the Reviewerfully recognizes it-than that foods themselves are divisible into two classes in respect to the kind of force they generate in the body and the way they produce it. The plastic, nitrogenized compounds of vegetation alone go to the formation of animal tissue. They only are assimilated, incorporated or woven into the structure. Now this appropriation of matter to the formation of tissue constitutes nutrition. The plastic principles are hence the true and only nutriments. When the mascles are called into play, and muscular force is developed, there is decomposition of muscular ties ue, and that which renews and replaces the waste is nutriment, plastic, nitrogenized, muscle-forming matter. In the development of nerve force, nerve-tissue is destroyed, and a modification of plastic matter affects its renewal and repair which is the nutrition of the nerves. Now in the light of those tenets it is preposterous to assume that all food is indiscriminately nutritious, or capable of generating nutritial force. Neither sugar, starch, gum nor oil are nutritive; they do not contain the chemical material necessary to make fiber-they lack nitrogen, the essential basis of tissue. For the same reason alcohol is not nutritious, and, therefore, carnot generate nutritive force. The very possibility of such a thing is forbidden by its chemical composition. Liebig speaks positively upon this point. In the last edition of his letters, he says : We can prove with mathematical certainty, that as much flour or meal as can lie on the point of a table-knife is more nutritious than five measures (about eight or ten quarts) of the best Bavarian beer." The force produced by alcohol. then, whatever it may be, is not nutritious force; what it is we shall show on another occasion.

THE CENSUS OF THE CITY.

We publish this morning the returns from three Wards, completing, we believe, the whole Ci y. The result is condensed in the table below; but we have very little faith in its accuracy. It is apparent to every one conversant with the City that the figures are entirely t o low, and that an accurate enumeration would show more than seven, instead of six handred thousand. However, we suppose it is the best we shall get until some more sensible plan of cer sus-taking is invented or ad pted. Taken as it stands, it shows a growth of 21 per cent in five years, or nearly 44 per cent per annum. The growth from 1845 to 1850 was from 371,000 to 515,000, or nearly 40 per cent. Now no man with eyes in his head will presome to dispute

period. But					
Wards. '30.	740.	250.	,35.	Incr.	Decr.
11),527	10,619	19,754	13,253	-	6,501
2 8,202	t,468	6,655	3,:49		3,405
3 9,649	11.581	10,355	9,131	-	1,224
414,705	15,770	25,250	23,6-0	400	
517.722	19,159	22,686	21,661	makes the	1,023
6 15,447	17,199	24,699	23 619	-	1,060
710, 48	22,985	32,690	32,506		184
8 25.084	29,173	34,612	54,612		_
922,752	24 795	40,657	37,159	-	3,598
1016,438	29,993	23,216	25.304	1,988	_
1114,901	17,682	43,758	53,554	9,576	-
12 11.501	11,678	10,451	18,451	5,000	-
13 12,155	18,516	28 246	26 298	_	1,948
1414,370	20,230	25,196	26,912	1,711	-
18	17 769	22,564	23,776	1,212	
16	22 275	52,882	40,680	-	12,200
17	18,622	43.763	60,952	17,189	111
18	-	31,546	39,851	8,305	-
19	-	18,465	18,844	379	_
10		-	46 925	46,925	-
21		-	20,475	20,475	-
22			23,073	23,073	
Total. 9 3,007	312,992	515,545	623 243		

THE WHIGS AND GOVERNOE HUNT.—We give today some extracts from the Whig papers of the State,
expressing opinions upon the letter addressed to the
editors of this journal by the Hon. Washington Hunt,
protesting against the proposed abandonment of the
Whig party. It will be seen that the Whig party is
not dead, or likely to die. [Com. Advertiser.

-Turning from the above flourish of trumpets to the "extracts" thus commended, we find them credited to journals named as follows: Buffalo Commercial Advertiser - Buffalo Courier-Lockport

Whic-Fishkill Standard-seven in all. -Of these, The Buffato Conrier is a Hard-Shell

Democratic organ; the others all edited by the most active and bitter Know-Nothings. The Buffulo Commercial, Albany Register and Mochester American are well-known as supporters of every scheme to distract the Whig party and defeat its neminations throughout the last four years. Not one of the journals now quoted by our Commercial as "the Whig papers of this State" (except possibly that issued in Lockport) heartily, sincerely supported Gov. Hunt in 1850, when he was barely elected over Seymour; not one of them really tried to elect Gen. Scott or re ëlect Gov. Hunt in 1852. For years, they remaited nominally attached to the Whig party only that they might stab it with deadlier effec ; for the last year, we have not understood the n to even pretend to be Whig at all; and they car! tainly did their best to defeat the Whig nominations last Fall. Of course, these all now urge the rest of us to stick to the Whig party which they have betrayed and prostrated, as they want to bury us in its ruins. But where are the shattering the other. And even in these cases gennine Whigs who will be stilly enough to be

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HARD-SHELL COX. VENTION.

STRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 23-11 A. W. An informal meeting took place at 9 o'clock as merning, Mr. Berger of Kings County, Chairman; of Mesers. Lyon of Oueids, and Cook of Wasse Secretaries. The following officers were agreed as

to be presented to the Convention. AUGUSTUS SCHELL for temporary Chairman; In S Nafew of Albany and Dr. Wilcox of Chauten for temporary Secretaries. The Convention will a semble at 12 o'clock.

SECOND DISPATOR.

J. M. Lyon called the Convention to order and in posed that Appustus Schell be temporary Chairan I was then moved that Mesers. Haskins and Cod

be appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. Sebel and in orm him of his election. Mr. NAFEW proposed an amendment that the Con. mittee report on the 4th of July next. This smed

ment was not seted upon. The motion was carried and Mr. Schull ton a

Messrs. NAFEW and WILCOX were apponted to

porary Secretaries. Mr. Schell on taking the chair congratulatel &

Convention upon their patriotism, and said that he principles were those upon which the Consituent based and by which the Union is preserved. Heat clared that the Democratic party were now, and en had been, sgainst sum tuary laws, and against dutis the ne on account of birthplace [Applause].

It was then moved that a Committee of Bighth

appointed by the Chair to select permanent office for the Convention. Carried. The following Committee was appointed: Mese, Bowne, of Otego; Sickels, of New York; Hook

of Kings; Pierson, of Rensselaer; Lester of Saraton Earle, of Herkimer; Seymour, of Livingston, a Osborn, of Chautauque. Mesers. You and BEARDSALL, of Westchester, but claiming seats, Messis. Spencer, Nafew, Tappa Fowler and Ross were appointed a Committee to &

cide between them. The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock. Out of 128 members, about 110 were in attendance

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Spencer, of the Committee on Contested Risa tions, reported in favor of receiving both You and Beardsail as members of the Convention. Adopted. Mr. Bowse of Otsego reported the following tist

permanent officers of the Convention: President, Henry W. Rogers of Erie, Vicabasi dents, B. Hartt of New-York, D. C. Aiken of Kan C. Grant of Remeselaer, Isasc Blood of Saratoga, Wa Lewis of Oswego, Lyman Scoville of Chemnag, &L Parker of Ontario, A. S. Sevens of Wyoming, Sen staries, John S. Nafew of Atbany, G. F. Aldenof New York, J. C. Spencer of St. Lawrence, S. R. Casa-pion of Delaware. Sergeant-at-Arms, James Nasha

The Report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Rogers on taking the chair, apologized for in

lack of parliamentary knowledge, and said: It with our duty to revise, and, perhaps, reconstruct our par form, and show that we are a living, moving Natoni Democratic party, based on the principles of Jeffers and Jackson. Let us stand by our creed, and whiles invite those who agree with us to cooperate with us, us reject with scorn every proposition to coslesce wit any faction for public plunder. Let our motte is Union for Principles-no Coalition for Spoils." difference of opinion or clashing of views arise there be moderation, conciliation, and forbearant Let the Convention stand by its principles, and so as as to show that the National Democratic party allives, and that its council fires still burn. Let us achieve to our principles as to insure, or at least a

serve success. Mr. WARD, of New York, moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each Judicial District Mr. D. E. Sickels moved to amend by inserty

The amendment was discussed by Mesars. War Cutting, Sickels and Clark, and was lost by Mr. Wann's motion was then passed, and the id

Destrict II—S. J. Courney. District IV—J. C. Spectr. District V—J. A. Greele, District VI—Gas Bartlett. District VII—S. H. Parker, District VII—S. H. Parker, District VIII—S. H. Parker, District VII

Barlett, District VII—S. H. Parker, District VII—R. H. Bouten.
Mr. Fowler, of Orange, moved the appointment a Committee of eight to prepare and report as lightess Carried.
The following committee was then nominated: District I—W. A. Fenner, District II—S. Pown. District II—E. Hoes. District II—Corvile Cart. District VII—E. Hoes. District VI—F. M. Whitaw. District VII—H. M. Hyde, District VIII—H. I.

Hugtes.
Gen CLARK declined serving on this committee, was excused; and J. Blood was appointed in his plan.
The Convention then took a recess until 7 P. M.

The Convention then took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING JESSION.

Gen. WARD, from the Committee on Resoluter reported the following:

Feederd, That the National Democratic party of New-Jesherby research their adherence to the principles of the Saiss D. mocracy and of the Constitution; that they adhere is a unstain, in their y and practice, the resolutions of the General National Conventions of 1848 and 1832, as conduing reading principles of the Democratic party of the Using as a adopt them with hearty good will, believing that time safe principles of the Democracie party of the Using as a natopt them with hearty good will, believing that time safe principles of the Democracy of the Using as the committee of the potty and soundness after the safe committee of the safe and that we achieve to them as endoring articles of Democracy is a finally and exhausty in the administration of public affects and that we achieve to them as endoring articles of Democracy faith.

oleed, That we insist, as an article of our creed, upon

and that we access to them as calcular assessments.

Ricolved, That we insist as an article of our creed, upon well established Democratic decrine of Sasis Rights of a seconstruction of the Constitution and the principle of news within upon all domestic State questions; and hat the sea at ductive of the Terri ories, as it pertains to the people of State, to determine at local questions, including the entry Sievery to the east fat a subject of distance may be wholly excluded from the action of the territories, and that the first principle of the entry of the east of the Constitution of the Union.

Resolved, That the National Democracy is opposed as learned to the Union.

Resolved, That the National Democracy is opposed as learned to the Union of the constitution of the privilege and properly; that any attempt to a shift and equal particle to all its of becoming citizens at our State and February of the constitution of the constitutio

Mr. Sickels of New York offered a resolution Mr. Sickels of New York offered a resonator favor of inviting the convention of the 29 n (the 56 Stells) to unite in the affirmation of this platform at the half the State offices. The mover aircass this policy in a lengthy speech, and was followed a precition by Messra Hydre of Steuben, Bersid Crange, and Browne of Orango.

All Harris of New-York moved a resolution highly decential or of the present National Admission Resolutions.

He was followed by Mr. GREENE, of Oncolor systaining his resolution and in advoca

Mr. FOWLER, from the Committee on the Aldred

Mr. Foweler, from the Committee on the Altreproposed that action on the resolutions of MossSickels and Haskins be deferred until after the resist
of the Address, which he thought would remove the
difficulties under which the Convention labored.
Mr. Beebe, of Orange, offered a resolution dense
ciatory of Know-Nothingism.
The following Address was now read:
To the Noticeal Democratic Electors of the State of Not-YalTo the Noticeal Democratic Electors of the State of Not-YalTo declarate to the requirements of a veneral
usage, and prompted by the anomalous condition
of the Control De egates from the several Assembly Disriets of the State of New-York, in State Convention duly overed, beg leave to address you upon subjects of pair lie import.

The question of banks, tariffs and independent treasuries, which a few years since divides, the people